

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 138

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

BOULEVARD THEATRE—THE PHILLES.

STANDARD THEATRE—THE PHILLES.

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## Is the Democratic Party "Shooting Niagara?"—The Republican Address.

No intelligent man of either political party can longer doubt that this whole batch of incendiary attempts—the Blair memorial, the Kimmel bill, the secret Florida investigation, the Potter resolution—have a common paternity and were instigated by Mr. Tilden. He never did anything more characteristic of his "still hunt" methods. This astute and secretive plotter, who mistakes cunning for wisdom, is no doubt sincere in thinking that he has been defrauded of an office to which he was elected by the people, and he probably justifies to himself the underhand attempts he is making to shake the stability of the government, imperil the public tranquillity and disturb the business of the country. But neither his aim nor his methods will be endorsed by the public sentiment of the country. That his aim is not approved by the people Mr. Tilden himself is perfectly conscious, for otherwise he would have no reason for standing behind a curtain and dissembling his activity. His methods are those of a conspirator, although he is far enough from regarding himself in that light. But it is of the very essence of conspiracy to act in concealed concert with others to accomplish an object which the originators dare not avow, and to concoct in close privacy plans whose future execution by overt acts is made to await the ripening of the enterprise. Under tyrannical and oppressive governments this is justifiable and sometimes praiseworthy, as is shown by the respect in which all free men hold the memory of the illustrious Italian patriot, Mazzini. But this kind of politics is out of place in free countries where all great questions are decided by open appeals to public opinion. That Mr. Tilden has been secretly plotting to get the question of his claims to the Presidency reopened is not creditable to his patriotism. We have the best reasons for believing that his nephew and political factotum, Mr. Pelton, went to Baltimore to hold a secret conference with certain members of Congress who are the foremost abettors of the scheme for impugning Mr. Hayes' title, and that those members conveyed to their associates the wishes and instructions of which Mr. Pelton was the medium. It produces a painful impression on the public to see Mr. Tilden's kinsman, the most intimate and trusted of his friends, figuring in a clandestine consultation with Congressmen bent on ripping up the Presidential count made and declared by the Forty-fourth Congress. That Mr. Pelton went to Baltimore to hold that clandestine interview without the knowledge and complicity of Mr. Tilden is incredible. The evidence being conclusive that Mr. Tilden is at the bottom of this movement, he ought to have the moral courage and political frankness to stand forth and avow his responsibility. He should scorn to act a part which he is ashamed to own. We have the kindest sentiments toward Mr. Tilden personally; we are disposed to make allowance for the deep sense of wrong which he feels in losing the office to which he thinks he was elected; but his own conscience and feeling of manhood must rebuke him in attempting to disturb what has been settled. Why does he put on masks and skulk behind disguises if he is not conscious to himself that his conduct will not bear public scrutiny? At any rate, he must not expect that this discussion is to proceed without reference to him when it has been ascertained that he is the secret instigator of the whole movement.

All the parts of this movement having a common origin they must be interpreted in the light which they mutually reflect upon each other. The Blair memorial is the chief feature to which the others are subsidiary. It is the avowed purpose of that memorial to reopen the Presidential question with a view to depose Mr. Hayes. The proposed investigation is publicly linked with that memorial in the Potter resolution, and it is a fair inference that the aim of the resolution is to get up evidence to carry out the object of the memorial. If the purpose be different Mr. Potter and his associates should tell the country precisely what it is. What use is to be made of the evidence when it shall have been collected? It is merely to supply campaign literature for the elections it was ridiculous to claim that the resolution presented a question of high privilege. If it aims at the impeachment of Secretary Sherman or Minister Noyes that purpose should have been avowed. If it does not aim at the object pointed at by the Blair memorial it is impossible to explain why the memorial is recited in the preamble as one of the main grounds of the resolution. In spite of politic disavowals intended to ward off suspicion the conclusion is irresistible that the purpose of this movement is to overthrow Mr. Hayes' title and depose him from office. Had not this been its object it would have steered quite clear of the Blair memorial, instead of building on it as a main ground of the investigation and the sole reason for erecting it into a question of high privilege.

Now, if it be the purpose of this movement to put Mr. Hayes out of office, the democratic party is venturing upon the great feat of "shooting Niagara." It is easy enough for rash and venturesome persons to go over the falls if they choose to take that risk, but it might be prudent for them to consider in what condition they are likely to find themselves when they shall have been precipitated into the "hell of boiling waters" beneath. The democrats will either carry the country with them or they will not. If the country is dragged over in that tremendous and desperate plunge it will descend into the abyss of Mexican anarchy. A precedent will have been set which will embolden every defeated and discredited candidate to reassert his title at any time within the four years after the regular count has gone against him, and we shall be launched upon a long experiment of Mexican anarchy and irremediable civil confusion. But the chances are a hundred to one that the democrats will not carry the country with them in "shooting Niagara." They are likely to go over the cataract alone and to find their destruction in "the hell of boiling waters"

which make eternal war with the ragged rocks below. If the democratic party sets itself in array against the title of a President who has been regularly inaugurated and has completed nearly half his term the party will exhibit a truly remarkable example of political suicide. The indignant opposition of the country to an attempt to Mexicanize our institutions will render the democratic party as odious to public feeling and as contemptible in numbers as it was at the close of the civil war. This great blunder of the democrats the republicans are prompt to seize upon to their own advantage, as will be seen by the republican address which is issued on the heels of the passage of the democratic resolution. Against the cry of "fraud" they raise the cry of "revolution," and they will unite the whole North once more in their support.

It is contrary to the whole spirit of our institutions to take up the grievance of a defeated candidate for the Presidency and set the country in commotion by an attempt to foist him into office by driving out his successful rival. This is the Mexican method, but not the American method. Our constitution was framed on the principle that it is more important to have the Presidential succession promptly and finally decided than to respect the wishes of a plurality of voting citizens. Had it so happened in the last election that Peter Cooper had received the electoral votes of Florida there would have been no choice by the electoral colleges and the House of Representatives would have elected the President. The House may choose any one of the three highest candidates, and if, in the supposed contingency, the House had elected Mr. Cooper, his title would have been as clear and indisputable as if the whole body of citizens in all the States had elected him by an absolutely unanimous vote. The constitution is framed on the principle that it is more important to have each Presidential election promptly settled and done with than that the candidate shall be installed who may have received the greatest number of votes. This principle was adopted in order to avoid the confusion and turmoil that would attend a disputed succession, which the founders of our government deemed a greater evil than such an occasional loss of votes as that of which the Maryland memorial complains. The American people will repudiate and crush any attempt to supplant order and stability by the pronouncements and anarchy which have blighted the prosperity of Mexico, our unfortunate sister Republic.

## Another Successful Herald Weather Prediction.

The discussion in progress among the British meteorologists as to the possibility of predicting from America the arrival of storm centres on the European coasts, and in which some doubts have been expressed as to such a possibility has been maintained with considerable spirit. But the English champions of the HERALD weather service have been as vigorous in the defence of our successful system as its opponents have been weak in assailing it on the ground of inutility. To-day we publish a special cable despatch announcing the exact fulfillment of the latest of our warnings and under such circumstances as to set at rest the questions raised by our sceptical friends over the sea. Our readers will remember the peculiar weather experienced on this continent from the beginning of the last week of April to the end of the second week of this month. The conditions, although very variable as to temperature and rainfall, were such as not to justify, in our opinion, warnings for the European coasts. We did not send any, and the weather in the British Islands, Scandinavia and France was on the whole most equable and undisturbed by storms during that period. But on the 13th we decided that the conditions were threatening and that a moderate depression leaving our coasts would, in its progress across the ocean, develop stormy weather. Therefore at half-past one o'clock on last Tuesday morning, May 14, we cabled our London Bureau as follows:—"A depression, attended by strong westerly winds and rain, will probably arrive on the British coast about the 17th, and may develop considerable storm energy about longitude forty-five degrees west and thence eastward." Now it is very evident that if we were unable to make exact weather predictions from New York for the British coasts during the three weeks we allowed to pass without sending such warnings, a storm or storms might have visited Europe and thus proved our inability to forewarn. But no storms arrived there during that time, and a storm did arrive exactly on the day we predicted, and after the lapse of the three weeks. The inference to be drawn from these facts is that the Herald system of storm warnings is entirely reliable, and that the captious criticisms levelled at it are entirely unjustified.

## The Fishery Award.

In a message laid before the Senate yesterday the President calls the attention of Congress to the fact that as the Treaty of Washington provided that any award made on account of the fisheries should be paid within twelve months, therefore an appropriation must be made at this session in order to enable the government to meet this condition, as the award was made in November last. The President further says, "I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the record of the transactions as presented upon the papers, and recommend an appropriation of the necessary sum, with such discretion to the Executive government in regard to its payment as in the wisdom of Congress the public interests may seem to require." This appears to be recommending it very feebly, for the clause about discretion has the air of a hint that if Congress chooses to object to the payment there are two or three points which afford ground for such a course. These points are supplied in the opinion given by the Secretary of State, and are—first, the want of unanimity; next, the argument that the award as made by the commissioners is not restricted to the point submitted to them by the treaty. The Secretary is, we believe, right in his judgment that the

country will not care to avoid the award on the first point, unless England agrees with us that unanimity was necessary. Our own opinion is that the country will care equally little about the other subterfuge. The award is made on terms to which we consented, and is against us; and any fair view of what is honest and honorable requires that we should pay, and pay without making wry faces.

## Count Schouvaloff's Mission.

From the distinct and concise utterances of Count Schouvaloff, in an interview with our St. Petersburg correspondent, given in our cable despatches to-day, some very important inferences seem inevitable. Schouvaloff's sudden visit to Russia was a remarkable event in whatever aspect it may be regarded, and quite apart from diplomatic procedure, even, as this is varied on occasions of emergency, for it left the Russian government without its trusted confidential representative at the English capital at a period when any hour might be critical; and as the step was of course in pursuance of delicate negotiations it was a virtual declaration that none of the regular channels of communication were equal to the duty to be performed. Ideas, declarations, conceptions were to be conveyed from authorities in London to the Emperor in St. Petersburg which it was not safe to commit to a medium so likely to pass them on in a coarse and arrogant form as the mind of the British representative, Lord Loftins, who evidently deems it an impertinence in the Emperor of Russia that he does not rate England as dominant throughout the world. These ideas were such that when communicated to Count Schouvaloff he was apparently requested not to commit them to the chances of the pen and paper, or the telegraph wire, or the Russian Foreign Office, but to deliver them by word of mouth directly to the Emperor himself. It will be observed that the Count speaks of himself as having gone to the Emperor on a "personal mission," and that to disclose before he reaches London what he has to say there would be "wanting in respect for the Queen of England and Lord Salisbury." He appears from these words to be the bearer of a message to the Queen, and a message to the British Foreign Office. Apparently the message to the Queen is a personal response from the Czar to a personal appeal from Victoria in the interest of peace. Her Majesty, with her honest woman's impulse, and acting in the same spirit of downright common sense that has controlled her before on occasions of equal importance, has appealed as a sovereign desiring peace to a sovereign not wishing for war, not to let the sense of a mistaken point of honor drift two great peoples into an unnecessary conflict. That, we believe, is the nature of the message conveyed to the Russian capital by Count Schouvaloff, and it has been received there, we doubt not, in as generous a spirit as that in which it was sent. But it does not follow that war will be prevented, though it makes the assembling of a congress more likely.

## Effect of the Defeat of an Excise Bill.

The republican Legislature, having refused to pass any excise law suitable to the cities of the State, will be responsible for all the evils that may follow. The law of 1877, which is now in operation, has never been enforced in New York and never will be enforced. It is absurd to deny the fact that hundreds of places have been licensed which are not legitimately entitled to a license under the present law, or that popular sentiment indorses the most liberal construction that can be adopted by the Excise Board. This disregard of the requirements of the statute will be continued, and it is not at all probable that any jury could be found in New York that would agree on a conviction in case of a prosecution for violation of the law. No law regarded by nine-tenths of the people as inexpedient and unjust can be effectually enforced. The Legislatures of 1870 and subsequent years recognized the necessity of placing the cities of the State under an excise system different from that of 1877, and it was only through carelessness in legislation that the intent of the laws they enacted for that purpose was defeated by the decision of the Court of Appeals. If the Legislature had this year passed a new excise law for cities it would only have done what preceding Legislatures decided to be expedient and desirable. It has instead left us with an inoperative law that will lead to confusion, dissatisfaction and litigation. The city will receive only about one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand dollars for license fees, while it would have received half a million under a fair law. If prosecutions are commenced by the fanatics who have wrought this evil they will only entail expense on the city and on individuals without securing a conviction or making the law more respected or better observed. We may have a repetition of spasmodic police raids, but these will only demoralize the force and promote corruption. At the same time more liquor will be consumed than under a good excise law, for the reason that unlicensed places can afford to sell at cheaper rates. The cause of temperance will, therefore, be injured rather than benefited by the action of its supporters. If the temperance people are satisfied with their work they must be very singularly constituted.

## The Iron Works at Pittsburgh.

Our correspondent who is travelling to inspect the various manufacturing industries of the country has reached Pittsburgh, the most important seat of iron industry in the United States. It is evident from his observation and inquiries that this country is rising to supremacy in this great branch of production as it is in so many others. Our iron mines are among the richest and most extensive in the world; and our mines of coal, without which the richness of our iron mines would be practically worthless, are as abundant as our iron mines, and are fortunately so located as to bring the two into convenient proximity. With these great natural advantages the ingenuity and enterprise of our countrymen may be pretty securely relied on to do the rest. Still, the

Pittsburg iron men think protection essential to their prosperity, in consequence of the high price of labor in this country. But with or without protection Pennsylvania will before the close of this century take the lead of England in the production of the best qualities of iron at cheap prices. Iron is a very heavy commodity, and even without any tariff at all Pittsburg is highly protected by the enormous cost of freight. This argument, indeed, applies only to the home market and not to the foreign market for iron. In the foreign market the freight charges are equal between this country and England. But it will be a great, though an easy triumph to exclude English iron from the vast American market for that commodity.

## The Deadlock Broken—The Potter Resolution Passed.

The democrats of the House succeeded yesterday in getting a quorum of their own members—a bare 147 with not a single vote to spare—and thereby succeeded in getting the previous question seconded and afterward in passing the resolution. Only a bare quorum voted in the passage of the resolution, and the vote stood 145 yeas against 2 nays, the republican members still refusing to vote. But whether they voted or refrained made no difference after the democrats had secured the presence of a working quorum. Although the Potter resolution was passed the question cannot yet be regarded as closed, as it would have been if Mr. Potter had not withdrawn his motion to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table, and if that motion had been carried. The motive for withdrawal is an interesting question for speculation. It leaves a possibility of reopening the question to-day, and it may turn out, after all, that the democrats, satisfied with their triumph and sensible of the weakness of their position, may make some concessions to-day looking toward a compromise. During this protracted contest and deadlock several of the most intelligent democrats have come to the conclusion that the evidence in support of the investigation has been misrepresented and exaggerated, and they have reasons enough for wishing that the party may be "let down easy." If Mr. Potter himself has discovered that the alleged evidence is mere rubbish that fact would explain the withdrawal of his motion and his willingness to leave the door open for some arrangement or compromise with the republicans to-day. To-day's proceedings in the House will be watched with the liveliest interest.

## Indian Frauds—A Model Agent.

The swindling of the poor Indians is, it seems, as flourishing and profitable a branch of business on the frontier as ever it was. According to a letter from Helena, printed on another page, the military authorities have discovered the most startling frauds upon the unfortunate savages, and there is nothing in the experience of the past to cast the least doubt upon the truth of the story. The Bannock Indians are the victims this time. When Joseph went into rebellion last summer and led poor Howard over the mountains in a vain pursuit it was feared that the Bannocks would join him, but fortunately for the great Christian warrior a holy and pious agent was sent to them at the time, and they remained on their reservation. He was a reverend or an ex-reverend gentleman, and of course his heart was overflowing with love for the poor Indian. That was probably the motive of his appointment. He had not been very long at the agency, however, when the Bannocks mounted their ponies and rode away from this good man as far as they could go. Their principal ground of dissatisfaction was that the supplies intended for them were converted to his own use. This only shows how hard it is to satisfy the average savage. The choice cuts of beef killed for them went to supply the hotel of which he was proprietor. Their prints, red flannel, blankets and knives he boxed up and sent home to Wisconsin, where he probably kept a dry goods store. Their pocket handkerchiefs, needles and cotton spoons took the same direction. This is the latest scandalous story of Indian fraud on the Plains. If true there is a pretty strong probability that at least one model Indian agent will serve a term in the Penitentiary.

## Professor Henry's Successor.

The selection of Professor Spencer F. Baird as the successor of the late Professor Henry in the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution is probably as wise a choice as could have been made. Professor Baird is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Institution, having been its assistant secretary for nearly thirty years. He is favorably known to the scientific world and enjoys a somewhat extensive popular reputation as the United States Commissioner of Fisheries. As a scientist he is of course far below the rank of his late chief, but a Henry is not to be had every day, and the Regents of the Institution were wise in placing in his vacant chair the associate and personal friend of a quarter of a century. In the hands of Professor Baird the Institution will continue to work pretty much the same as under Professor Henry. It will undoubtedly maintain its high reputation among the scientific bodies of the world and conscientiously carry out the ideas and objects of its founder.

## What Is To Follow?

The failure of the Legislature to enact any law in relation to street cleaning in New York leaves the business still in the hands of the Police Board. The incipient, extravagant and unfaithfulness of the management of the bureau are notorious and conceded. The streets have never been in such a filthy and neglected condition as under the present régime, while the full amount of the liberal appropriation has been steadily consumed. The Legislature failed in its duty in this respect, for the reason that the republican members were influenced by the republican Police Commissioners and the democrats by the democratic Commissioners, all of whom are interested in keeping the street cleaning business under its present control. What is to follow? The summer

is approaching, with a prospect of a hot season, and the seeds of pestilence may be found in every part of the city. The Street Cleaning Bureau will do no better now than in the past, and with an inefficient Sanitary Board and a negative Mayor the public health is seriously imperilled. We can see but one way out of the difficulty, and that is by the indictment of the responsible parties if the streets should remain uncleaned and the garbage and filth be allowed to accumulate. It is to be hoped that the Recorder may soon turn his attention to the Street Cleaning Bureau and make as vigorous an assault upon its officers as he has made upon the other nuisances of the city.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Illinois man's name is James James.

A New Orleans expert plays billiards with his nose.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Postmaster General Key will speak at Memphis on the Fourth of July.

Great is the most elegant of recent colors and is described as red clear.

The Communistic troubles, if they come at all, will hardly reach the South.

A Texas man killed his opponent in a duel and is now writing a poem about it.

Speaker Randall will accompany Governor Swann on his European wedding tour.

Tom Pedrow will visit Europe again next month in order to attend the Exhibition.

Boston's bicyclists will take a run through New Hampshire, 300 miles and return.

Modjeska recently kissed Julia Riva. Now, who wouldn't be Julia—we mean Modjeska?

The New Orleans Delta speaks of Céspedes having just visited "His Excellency Jefferson Davis."

A Nevada paper tells of an Indian ball at which the music consisted of three Jewsharps and a cowhorn.

The operation on the eyes of Senator Withers, of Virginia, promises to be very successful. He is in his seat.

Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, has only one arm and one leg; he is slightly built and wiry and has dark wavy hair.

In Italian restaurants in Paris you may buy cold ham or beef at so much a weighed slice. This is at honest value.

There is no truth in the report that Mayor Rly is about to be married. The Mayor and Governor Tilden are confirmed bachelors.

When disguised in liquor the Russians are never quarrelsome. They go through an affectionate phase during which they want to hug their neighbors. This is followed by stolid, apathetic idleness.

First class paragraphs are scarce. Not every diamond is a Koh-i-noor.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

We have heard of a "corner" in wheat, and now the S. N. wants to see a "Koh-i-noor" in paragraphs.—Northwestern Herald.

A special despatch to the London Times from Bucharest says that Bishop Dehm, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Jassy, arrived in that city on Thursday. The new bishop was born in Sigmaringen. He has been twelve years in the United States.

M. Sarcou, the popular French play writer, lives a stone's throw from Victor Hugo, in the Rue de Clugny. He is an amateur of old books. Early in life he resembled Bonaparte; now he is said to resemble Voltaire. He is short and lithe and a rapid talker.

Hon. C. S. Sims, United States Consul of Prescott district, Ontario, who has accepted the secretaryship of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was yesterday presented with an address, accompanied by a valuable piece of silver plate, on behalf of the citizens. A similar presentation was made by the Consular agents of the district.

Vice President William A. Wheeler, accompanied by Mrs. President Hayes and daughter, and Mrs. Dr. Woodward, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon by the limited express from Washington. After taking dinner at the Windsor Hotel the party proceeded to the Grand Central Depot, where they took the six o'clock train for Malone, N. Y., the home of the Vice President.

The German Minister to the United States, Mr. von Schuler, having obtained leave of absence for a brief visit to his country, Baron Max von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Legation, has been presented to the Secretary of State as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. von Schuler is now at the Brevoort House, and will sail for Europe to-day in the steamship Neckar, with the intention of spending the summer at his home in Germany.

London Thru:—"At St. Petersburg I had a coachman—a most respectable man. Once a month he used to make his appearance in my lodgings, fall upon his knees before me and say something. I would nod. He would then withdraw, go and get drunk for three days and nights and then reappear, kiss my hand and resume his duties as coachman. Had I not permitted this safety valve he would have got drunk while driving me and upset me."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Heller and his wife sister appear for the last time this season this afternoon and evening.